

## MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WADE, Editor and Publisher.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
Two dollars a year; one dollar for six months; fifty cents for three months; ten cents for one month.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Five Months.	Six Months.	Seven Months.	Eight Months.	Nine Months.	One Year.
One inch.	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50	9.25	10.00
Two inches.	2.00	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	11.00	12.50	14.00	15.50	17.00	18.50	20.00
Three inches.	3.00	5.25	7.50	9.75	12.00	14.25	16.50	18.75	21.00	23.25	25.50	27.75	30.00
Four inches.	4.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	31.00	34.00	37.00	40.00
Five inches.	5.00	8.75	12.50	16.25	20.00	23.75	27.50	31.25	35.00	38.75	42.50	46.25	50.00
Six inches.	6.00	10.50	15.00	19.50	24.00	28.50	33.00	37.50	42.00	46.50	51.00	55.50	60.00
Seven inches.	7.00	12.25	17.50	22.75	28.00	33.25	38.50	43.75	49.00	54.25	59.50	64.75	70.00
Eight inches.	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.00	32.00	38.00	44.00	50.00	56.00	62.00	68.00	74.00	80.00
Nine inches.	9.00	15.75	22.50	29.25	36.00	42.75	49.50	56.25	63.00	69.75	76.50	83.25	90.00
One foot.	10.00	17.50	25.00	32.50	40.00	47.50	55.00	62.50	70.00	77.50	85.00	92.50	100.00

Double-column advertisements, 10 per cent. advance on the above rates.

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Advertisements to be inserted in the "Local Reading Matter," 25 per cent. advance on the above rates.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect (except such as come officially from charitable societies), and remarks on marriages, one-half of regular rates.

"Local Notice" rates. Simple announcements of marriages and deaths inserted gratis.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Yearly advertisements, quarterly in advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

## NEGRO EQUALITY.

Sumner's iniquitous civil rights bill passed the third reading in the Senate last Saturday, the vote standing as follows:

Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29.

Nays—Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Davis, Hager, Hamilton, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McGuffey, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Sausbury, Stockton and Cooper—16.

Senators Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Senators Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldwater and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

It will be seen from the text of the bill, which we publish below, that it gives the negro the privilege of mixing with the whites in schools, theatres, hotels, railway cars, etc. In fact, it is the worst thing that the worst enemy of the negro could have done for him.

It will break up all the free schools, which are supported by the money of the white people, and the poor black will be left to grope his way in ignorance the balance of his days. It will not only do this. We very much fear it will precipitate a war of races in many sections, which will eventually drive the negro out of the country entirely. Already we hear of people who propose to enter into bond with their neighbors to never employ negro help again, and by this means secure white emigrants enough to fill their places. Gibson county has heretofore been one of the most liberal in the State to free schools, and the negro population have had their full share of the advantages accruing therefrom, although they have paid very little of the tax; but now the whole system will be knocked in the head, and there will not be a free school in the county next fall. We hope the President will rise above party prejudice and prove himself the friend of both races by vetoing the measure. This is the only hope we have of avoiding trouble. The following is the full text of the bill as passed by the Senate:

Section 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inn, public conveyance on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and of all other public accommodations, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case with full costs, and shall also be imprisoned not more than one year, provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offense is refusal of burial, penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And provided, further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes; and when they have so elected to proceed in the one way or the other, their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this provision shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

Sec. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in territorial, district or circuit courts wherever

## THE DEFENDANT MAY BE FOUND, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE OTHER PARTY, AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MARSHAL AND DEPUTY MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT, APPOINTED BY THE CIRCUIT AND TERRITORIAL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH POWERS OF ARRESTING, IMPRISONING AND BAILING OFFENDERS AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE HEREBY SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED TO INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EVERY PERSON WHO SHALL VIOLATE ANY PROVISION OF THIS ACT, AND CAUSE HIM TO BE ARRESTED, IMPRISONED OR BAILED, AS THE CASE MAY BE, FOR TRIAL BEFORE SUCH COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, TERRITORIAL OR DISTRICT, AS BY LAW HAS COGNIZANCE OF THE OFFENSE EXCEPT IN RESPECT OF THE EIGHTH SECTION ACCRUING TO THE PERSON AGGRIEVED, AND SUCH DISTRICT ATTORNEYS SHALL CAUSE SUCH PROCEEDINGS TO BE PROSECUTED TO THEIR TERMINATION AS IN OTHER CASES, PROVIDED THAT NOTHING CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO DENY OR DEFECT ANY RIGHT OF CIVIL ACTION ACCRUING TO ANY PERSON BY REASON OF THIS ACT OR OTHERWISE.

Sec. 4. That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for services as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for review of other cases in said court.

Rev. Dr. Leonidas Rosser, in a recent lecture at Randolph Macon College, said of any one church having supreme authority, that, "while concerted action is desirable, I would sooner see each mountain top in the dear old State of Virginia a belching crater with fiery streams of lava pouring down their sides; I would sooner see every river in this loved State rolling blood; I would sooner see the clouds that float above her floating fires, than to see any one church now in existence having supreme authority and direction in spiritual affairs."

Hon. E. I. Golladay, of Lebanon, ex-member of Congress for the Nashville district, is being urged by his many friends to announce himself as a candidate for the same position again. It will be remembered that he was the regular nominee in the last contest, but, on account of the unfortunate split in the party, was defeated by Harrison, radical. Col. Golladay was an energetic, hard-working member while in Congress, and, if sent back, will do good service for his constituents.

Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, "the old man eloquent," one of the oldest and best-known preachers of the Tennessee Conference, died near Louisville last Friday, of pneumonia. He was a delegate to the General Conference at the time.

Dr. T. C. Blake, of Nashville, was elected Moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, Mo., last week.

Andly is still "swinging around the circle." He is to address the people of Gallatin soon.

**TENNESSEE NEWS.**  
There are thirteen candidates for tax-collector in Franklin county. The caterpillars are disappearing in Madison county in consequence of dry weather.

Mr. J. J. Lane, of Warren county, had a large amount of hay burned by an incendiary on the 18th inst.

The residence of Mrs. Francis Wynn, of Wilson county, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, together with the entire contents.

A revival at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Pulaski has resulted in twelve conversions and ten additions to the church.

A number of burglaries have been committed in Murfreesboro of late, houses having been robbed of silverware and other valuables.

The members of the Sulphur Spring Grange, in Lincoln county, have contributed \$15 for the relief of their suffering brethren in Louisiana.

The Winchester Home Journal has been presented with an almanac printed at Fayetteville, Tennessee, in January, 1875, when Willis Carroll was Governor of this State.

Mrs. Matilda Garrison Kerr, widow of the late Judge B. L. Kerr, and mother of Hon. John S. Kerr, died in Memphis on the 18th inst.—the seventy-fourth anniversary of her birth day.

Mr. Jack Standfield, who resided near Center Point in this county, was killed on the 8th inst., by a limb falling from a tree under which he had taken shelter during a small wind and shower. Mr. Standfield was a good and highly respected citizen, and his loss will be heavily felt by his family and the community at large. He was 60 years of age.—*Lexington Reporter.*

Mrs. Gardner, widow of Joe Gardner, Sr., was killed near Cross Roads Church in this county, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Gardner was riding in a buggy with her son on the way to her home near Liberty Church in Madison county, when the horse became frightened from some cause, and began to run, which threw her out of the buggy, breaking her neck, and causing instant death. She was nearly 70 years of age.—*Lexington Reporter.*

**THAT ASYLUM ONCE MORE.**  
Gov. Brown Advises Them to Try it Again.

Gov. Brown has addressed the following communication to the Board of Directors of the West Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, in regard to the recommendation of Messrs. J. A. Gardner and G. W. Day—a majority of the Board—that no further steps be taken toward the selection of a site until the Legislature shall have modified the act authorizing the erection of the Asylum, and the protest of Dr. W. E. Rogers—also a member of the Board—against the action of the majority:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 21, 1874.—Gentlemen: I am in receipt of a copy of the proceedings of your Board on the 18th inst., together with the protest of Dr. Rogers, one of your members, against the action of the majority.

You suggest that any further action looking to the location of the Hospital for the Insane in West Tennessee be deferred until after the meeting of the next General Assembly, so that the act, in its requirements for "water supply" and "drainage," may be modified, and ask my approval of this recommendation.

The reasons assigned for this course are briefly these: 1. You doubt whether a site can be found in West Tennessee "with a bountiful supply of fine running water, and possessing 'large facilities for the drainage,' especially near its geographical centre, or the centre of its population. 2. That you anticipate action by the General Assembly, modifying the present act so as to make the law less stringent in its requirements for "water supply" and "drainage." 3. That the season is too far advanced to secure a site and erect buildings before winter.

4. That all salaries and expenses will be suspended by this proposed action.

In opposition to this view of the question, it is asserted by Dr. Rogers, one of your board, that there are sites in West Tennessee in every way fitting the measure of the Act, and to some extent his statement is supported by the affidavits of physicians and other persons.

It is not my province, nor am I prepared to determine whether the act of the Assembly can be met or not. The tenor of your communication is a strong doubt whether a site can be found that will meet the law. The second section of the Act provides: "That the said directors shall select and purchase, within twelve months after the date of their appointment, for and in the name of the State of Tennessee, a farm and tract of land of not less than three hundred acres, etc." The Directors were appointed the 3d day of November, 1873. The twelve months will have expired before the next General Assembly convenes; and if, in the meantime, no site is selected, so as to secure the appropriation, the Act may be repealed, and this institution lost to your division of the State.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

**Interesting Drifts Forbidden as a Beverage. The General Rule Announced of Three-Fourths of the Annual Conference.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 22.—The minority report on Temperance, which provides as an amendment to the general rule that any person making, buying, selling or using as a beverage intoxicating liquors shall be, upon conviction, declared from membership in the church, was adopted by a very large majority—a vote of 135 to 28—being more than the two-thirds necessary for the change of one of the general rules. This action will be sent round to the Annual Conferences, and if a majority of three-fourths concur therewith it will pass into a law.

Preceding the final vote a very animated debate occurred. All the members were agreed on the evil of intemperance, but the question was as to the remedy.

Dr. Edwards said that brethren were clamoring for another specific law who were continually violating those that already existed, such as the wearing of gold and costly apparel, and others as laid down in the discipline. He was opposed to introducing a new test of membership.

Dr. Register was surprised to hear what the brother, Dr. Edwards, said; they were told that the rules in this case do not prohibit the sale or manufacture of ardent spirits, and if the Bishop and General Conference expounded the law how could it be a new test of membership? He was in favor of special legislation upon the subject with the Northern Church members from the roll. He trusted that the grand old Methodist Church would be misunderstood on this point no longer.

The speaker having been loudly applauded from the galleries and outside the bar, the Secretary and Bishop Paine entered their protest against it, and the chair stated that applauding in the conference room was out of order.

The previous question being called, the vote was taken with the above result. The report of the committee providing for a general Board of Missions was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Thomas O. Sumners; Vice President, E. W. Schenck; Treasurer, A. H. Redford.

The Committee of Fraternal Relations with the Northern Church submitted a report, in which they say: "We stand ready to meet our brethren of the M. E. Church in a spirit of Christian charity, and to all differences upon the principles of justice and equality." The report expresses regret that the Northern Commissioners were not empowered to agree upon a plan of settlement and says: "We are prepared to take advance steps in this direction, and, having any considerations which might justify greater reserve, we will not only appoint a delegation to return the greeting so graciously conveyed to us from the M. E. Church, but we will also provide for a commission to meet a similar commission from that Church, for the purpose of settling the disturbing questions."

Resolution to the above effect, conclude the report of the committee. An animated debate immediately followed, and while a large majority of the speakers endorsed the sentiments expressed in the report, they were in favor of not complicating the basis of establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies.

The report was finally recommitted, with instructions to report again before the Conference adjourned.

**WAR IN TEXAS.**  
Mexicans and Indians Robbing and Murdering at Will.

GALVESTON, MAY 22.—A News special from Brownsville says there is a terrible state of affairs there. Judge Doherty reports less security for persons or property between the Neches and the Rio Grande than heretofore. In Neches and other out counties the ranches have been deserted by all frontiersmen. They will send affidavits to the State to substantiate robberies and murders. They ask for authority to organize and protect themselves. The number of raiders is greater than previously. They steal fewer cattle because there are fewer to steal. The Mexicans have been crossing cattle at Los Cochinos for three days, twenty-four miles above. They have fired on citizens from the Mexican side. Judge Doherty left for Brownsville this evening. He will try to procure evidence to justify military action. They have crossed over eight thousand. The commander at Matamoros has been asked to send a force to capture them. We shall be forced to fight in self-defense. There is no safety for an American outside of a town. They are determined to drive us out of the country. Such is the opinion of our cleared men.

**CORPUS CHRISTI, MAY 22.**—The condition of things is getting worse. At a meeting of citizens held last night, a Committee of Safety was appointed, with full power to act throughout the county. About one hundred and fifty signatures were obtained of men pledging themselves to maintain order. A telegram was received from Gen. Meager, stating that a company of cavalry would be sent here immediately. An attack was threatened on the jail Tuesday by fifteen men from Brownsville, but was frustrated by the Sheriff. Last night a detail of twenty-five men was patrolling the city in anticipation of an attempt to release the prisoners. Threats are made freely by the Mexicans to burn and rob. Seven hundred dollars were subscribed last night for the capture of the other murderers, and a petition will be presented to Gov. Cooke to offer a reward on the part of the State.

**SAN ANTONIO, MAY 22.**—On the 9th inst., a Mr. Smith, who lives about twelve miles from Fort Davis, on a ranch, was attacked by four Indians, the latter on foot, near his house, and was slightly wounded. They stole ten head of cattle, which were found afterwards killed a few miles from the ranch.

The dwelling-house of Madison Holden, of Rutherford county, was struck by lightning a few days ago. Several members of the family were shocked, but the building was not injured.

**THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.**  
Address of the Democratic Executive Committee.

We clip the following from the Nashville Union and American of last Saturday. It has the ring of the true metal.

NASHVILLE, May 21, 1874.—The Democratic Executive Committee assembled in pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the Committee. There were present John C. Burch, Chairman, of Davidson; John Blevins, of Hawkins; W. D. Vandye, of Hamilton; J. W. Newman, of Warren; F. C. Cunningham, of Maury; and Luke E. Wright, of Shelby.

Letters were read from Messrs. Brooks, of Knox, Henry, of Montgomery, and W. H. Henry, absent members of the committee, expressing their full sympathy in the objects of the meeting. Many other letters were read from prominent gentlemen in different portions of the State, discussing the political situation.

A time for the holding of the State convention being suggested, the question was thoroughly discussed. On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the next Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Nashville Wednesday, the 19th day of next August.

The Committee then adjourned until next morning.

May 22.—The Committee met pursuant to adjournment. It was resolved that the Chairman prepare a brief address to accompany the call for the convention, soliciting the co-operation of all the opponents of radicalism.

It was further resolved that the Congressional Committee be revised by the Chairman.

The Committee then adjourned until 5 p. m.

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Upon reassembling, the Chairman read the following address, which was adopted:

The Executive Committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention held May 9, 1872, has, by resolution unanimously adopted, called a convention to assemble in this city Wednesday, the 19th of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and to take such action relating to the next State election as to that convention may be deemed most advisable.

The committee earnestly urges upon the Democracy of every county of the State the importance of at once beginning the work of organization. It will please us to extend a cordial invitation to all Conservatives, to all who oppose Radicalism, to unite with the Democracy in this work of organization, that thereby a united, harmonious and well-disciplined front may be presented, and thus an emphatic victory in the approaching election made certain.

The result of the recent State elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio, and of municipal elections in some of the other States of the North and West, is full of encouragement to the friends of Constitutional Republicanism throughout the Union, and appeals with peculiar force at this time to Tennessee, if they would escape the despotism which rules and the degradation which prevades our State.

The gratifying fact that the great agricultural States of the South and the West are recognizing, more and more clearly, the unity of their interests, and that there is in the States of the North and the East a noble band who favor a perfect guarantee and the full allowance of impartial rights to the oppressed and plundered of the South, that there is in each and every State an increasing number who spurn monopoly, whether banking or a railway, who hate class legislation, whether it appear as a discrimination tariff or in other guise, and who demand with potential voice a reform of the official corruptions which riot in every department of the General Government, not as simply charged by partisan malice, but fully established to the satisfaction of all men—each and all of these bid us not to despair of the Republic, but to strive for victory, "like men who know their rights, and know their duty." Though the recent past may be dreary and discouraging, the future is full of hope. The fruition of our efforts, after repeated defeats in national struggles and in many of the State elections, is about to be realized in the restoration to power of the party of Constitutional principles.

The State Committee urges the necessity of organization by civil districts, by wards and by counties. The Congressional Committee should look to the thorough organization of their respective Congressional districts. Each committee should see, as far as the power in it lies, that defeat shall not occur by a multiplicity of candidates or dissensions in our ranks. It is the duty of every citizen to feel an interest and take an active part in our political struggles. The good men of the State should see that only the best men are brought forward for office, whether it be of low or high degree.

It is in the highest degree important that various county and Congressional Conventions, and more particularly the State Convention, shall be fully attended by delegates fairly selected from the body of the people, that these conventions may be in fact as well as in name representative bodies.

Let all remember that the interest and honor of the State and the welfare of the citizens are largely dependent upon the result of this election. Let all unite with us in the good work of perpetuating genuine republicanism and promoting the general good of all the people.

The following is the committee for the 9th Congressional District: Ninth District—B. J. Lea, of Haywood; John T. Carter, of Gibson; Alfred Gardner, of Weakley; Thomas R. Shearon, of Obion; L. Donaldson, of Lake; John Skiffington, of Dyer; W. A. Johnson, of Crockett; Humphry R. Bate, of Tipton; J. A. Lackey, of Lauderdale.

J. C. Burch, Chairman.

W. D. VAN DYKE, Secretary.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Call on me at my Drug Store, on Main Street, may23-2f O. LEWIS.

**NOTICE!!!**  
STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.  
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF MILAN COLLEGE will meet in the College building on THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, 1874, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the death of B. A. Williamson and the removal of John H. Vandy.

By order of the Board, E. A. COLLINS, Secretary.

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